

Spogostylum oedipus Fabr. Raleigh, mid-August to mid-September, CSB; Spruce (Sunburst), late May, 1912, CSB; Andrews, mid-August, 1904, FS.

Spogostylum simson Fabr. Has been received from Raleigh, Southern Pines, Andrews, Bushnell, Stecoah, Lexington and Asheville, at dates varying from July 16 to September 1. Never common. Has been known to be attracted by the smell of fresh paint, and also, like others of the genus, seems to have tendency to alight on human beings, possibly attracted by the smell of perspiration. Not recorded so far east of Raleigh.

Systoechus vulgaris Loew. Raleigh, August 30, 1904, CSB; Southern Pines, August 15, 1902, FS; Bushnell, September, 1904, GMB.

Systropus imbecillus Karsch. Early and mid-September, not uncommon in open woods, CSB; Wadesboro, Oct. 23, 1920, TBM; Lucama, Sept. 27, 1920, TBM.

Systropus macer Loew. Raleigh, July 21, 1912, one bred from pupa of *Euclea delphinii*, CSB, early September, one, FS. Lucama, Sept. 27, 1920, two, TBM.

Toxophora amphitea Walker. Raleigh, late July, 1912, early August, 1914, mid-July, 1916, CSB.

Toxophora leucopyga Wied. Early July, 1910, CSB, late July, 1912, CLM, three specimens taken at Raleigh. Of these one has three submarginal cells in each wing, a second has two in each wing, while the third has two in one wing and three in the other.

A New *Pristomerine* from California (Hym., Ichneumonidae).

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The *Pristomerinae* are a subfamily of Ichneumon-flies, the species of which are so far known to be parasitic on moths of the families Tortricidae and Gelechiidae. The host relationship of the present species is as yet unknown.

Neopristomerus woodworthi n. sp.

Type and *allotype*.—No. 33, on deposit at the California Academy of Sciences from the University of California. *Type* locality.—Berkeley, California, May 20, '07. *Collector*.—Prof. C. W. Woodworth.

♀ *Type*.—Length 7.5 mm.; sheaths of ovipositor almost as long as the abdomen; of the North American species of the tribe *Pristomerini* this agrees best with *Neopristomerus ? coloradensis* Brues, as originally described; black; head, legs and abdomen partly reddish; front excavated above the antennae, slagreened and dullish; clypeus convex, shining, the anterior two-thirds mostly reddish, its anterior edge rounded;

mandibles bidentate, yellowish with black tips; face below antennae punctured, dullish and distinctly clothed with silvery pubescence, temples finely reticulated, a reddish brown orbital line extending along the eye-margin from over half-way down on the inner margin to nearly all the way down along the outer margin of the eyes; antennae blackish throughout, first joint of flagel four times as long as thick, second and third joints each shorter than the first, subequal and at least three times as long as thick, the succeeding joints also subequal in length, becoming quadrate at the 28th joint, then thicker than long with the exception of the terminal joint, which is a little more than twice as long as thick; palpi blackish at base, then fuscous, lateral ocelli nearer to the eye-margin than to each other.

Thorax black and punctured, its pleurae especially pubescent like the face, notauli distinct anteriorly, tegulae and wing bases yellowish; wings transparent with a brownish tinge, stigma and veins dark brownish except toward the wing-base, where the veins become yellowish, transverse cubitus a little longer than the cubital abscissa between the transverse cubitus and the recurrent vein, the latter a little longer than the brownish portion of the cubitus beyond the recurrent vein, second abscissa of the discoidal vein a little longer than the third abscissa of the discoidal vein, nervellus slightly angulated at the middle, from which point there extends toward the anterior edge of the hind wing a bulla, representing the subdiscoidal vein; legs mostly reddish stramineous, fore and mid coxae brownish stramineous beneath, blackish above, hind coxae and proximal trochanters mostly blackish, fore and mid tarsi stramineous to brownish stramineous except their onychii and their appendages, which are fuscous, distal trochanters of hind legs blackish in part, hind tibiae at base and apex and hind tarsi throughout fuscous; propodeum pubescent like the face, its carinae well developed, except the longitudinal carinae, which are poorly developed between the basal and apical transverse carinae, basal area narrowly truncate posteriorly, the areola with a central impunctate area, the petiole area apparently as long as the areola, but wider, both the areola and the petiole area not much longer than wide, the latter transversely striate.

Abdomen mostly reddish and polished, petiole black except at base and beneath where it is translucent brownish, post petiole black except at apex, where it is translucent brownish, and beneath, where it is yellowish, second dorsal segment mostly black, finely striate laterally, the apical half mostly reddish, second ventral segment yellowish, third to fifth dorsal segments inclusive reddish with a blackish border along the lateral margin and with a blackish streak down the back that is interrupted on the apical half of the third segment, seventh and eighth dorsal segments mostly blackish.

Allotype-locality—San Diego, California, April 29, 1913, collector E. P. Van Duzee.

♂. Agrees with the description of the type except as follows:—Length 6 mm.; reddish brown orbital line not extending as far as half-way down along the inner eye-margin, twenty-eighth and following joints of the flagel apparently a little longer than thick, penultimate joint apparently as long as thick, last joint apparently twice as long as thick; second abscissa of the discoidal vein distinctly shorter than the third abscissa of the discoidal vein, nervellus angulated a little above the middle; hind femora blackish along the edge between the great tooth and the apex of the femur; areola nearly twice as long as broad, the dorsal, abdominal blackish streak represented by a basal, median, blackish mark on the third to fifth segments.

A New Species of *Habrobracon* (Hym., Braconidae).

By HENRY L. VIERECK.

The species of this genus are on record as parasites of many species of moths, the most notable of which is the Mediterranean Flour Moth. The host relationship of the present species is unknown.

Habrobracon diversicolor n. sp.

Type.—No. 124, on deposit at the California Academy of Sciences from the University of California. *Type-locality*.—Berkeley, California.

♀ *Type*.—Length 2.5 mm.; related to *H. variabilis* Cushman; black and finely sculptured, a yellowish, interrupted orbital mark along the inner and upper eye-margin, lowest part of the outer eye-margin with a brownish mark, a brownish mark on each side of the face adjoining the antennal scrobes, clypeus and lower edge of malar space brownish, mandibles yellowish with dark tips, scape blackish, pedicel and lower half of flagel dark brownish, apical half of flagel blackish, flagellar joints subequal, the first joint the longest and the last joint the shortest, all the joints longer than thick, the first joint at least twice as long as thick.

Tegulae blackish brown; wings with a brownish tinge, stigma and veins brownish stramineous, costa brownish; coxae blackish, rest of legs mostly reddish brown, tarsi, forelegs and mid femora more or less infuscated.

Abdomen, finely, reticulately sculptured above, smooth, blackish, except for the apical margin of the first segment, the lateral margin of second to fifth segments inclusive and most of the rest of the third and basal half of the fourth segments, which are reddish brown, seventh segment, ventral segments, yellowish and brownish; abdomen nearly twice as long as wide and apparently a little wider than the thorax, sheaths of the ovipositor apparently two-thirds as long as the abdomen.